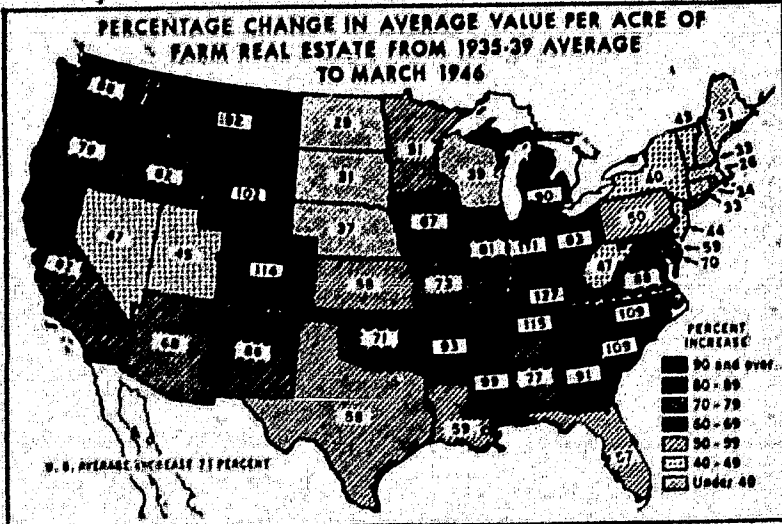


WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Heavy Farm Debt Retirement Near End; Latin America Hikes Famine Aid; Russ Want Atom Veto

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



FARM DEBT:

Decline Slows

Smaller declines in mortgage reduction within the last year and an increase in the number of states showing larger indebtedness suggest that the period of heavy retirement of farm debt since 1923 may be ended, the department of agriculture reported.

Despite signs of increasing indebtedness, however, the record for the year shows an overall cut of 14 billion dollars in debt in sharp contrast to the 43 per cent rise during the 1935-40 period. As of the first of this year, total indebtedness stood at 5 billion dollars, half of the 1923 figure of 10 1/2 billion.

Slowing of debt reduction was reflected in the 100 per cent drop in repayments last year in comparison with 1944. At the same time, 20 states showed increases in indebtedness in contrast to 8 the preceding year. Higher acreage values as of March, 1945, over the 1935-39 period ranged from 115 per cent for Tennessee to 20 per cent for Massachusetts.

FAMINE AID:

South America Helps

Winding up a 15,000 mile food survey in South America, former President Herbert Hoover reported that as a result of increasing their exports and cutting down on their own imports, our good neighbors will increase the available supply of foodstuffs for a hungry world by 600,000 tons.

In reporting on his South American swing as chairman of President Truman's famine committee, Hoover warmly praised the relief efforts of Juan Peron's Argentine government. Despite a partial crop failure, Argentina will supply 50 per cent of South American grain shipments during the next four months, with exports expected to rise to 750,000 tons monthly following emergency measures.

As aids to overseas relief, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Uruguay agreed to slash their cereal and fat imports to a minimum during the next few critical months, Hoover said. Mexico, Ecuador, Chile, Peru and Uruguay will hike their shipments of beans, rice, meat, fat and sugar. In all, the Latin Americans agreed to increase exports approximately 450,000 tons and decrease their own imports 380,000.

UNRRA Aid

In asking congress to appropriate the remaining 465 million dollars of the 2 1/2 billion it authorized for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, President Truman disclosed that the U. S. accounted for 71.7 per cent of the tonnage already distributed by the UNRRA and 63.8 per cent of its value.

Pointing out the need for additional relief, Mr. Truman declared that many of the countries receiving UNRRA aid have only a few weeks' stocks of food remaining. In some countries minimum rations may not even be met for people who have been living on the borderline of starvation.

With 7 million of 27 million people in Hunan province alone facing starvation, famine conditions are worse in China, the President said. Because of poor crops in the Hunan rice belt, men, women and children are eating grass, roots, dry bark and even clay. The situation is further aggravated by the lack of adequate transportation facilities to distribute available supplies.

RUBBER:

Boost Price

Taking cognizance of the heavy world demand for natural rubber and increased costs of postwar operations, the U. S. agreed to a 2 1/2

LABOR:

Top Wages

Of all the workers employed in 22 major industrial classifications, those working for transportation equipment industries made the highest average weekly earnings in both January and July, 1945.

Employees in transportation equipment industries, excluding automobile manufacturing, averaged \$44.64 a week in January, 1945, and \$45.64 a week in July, 1945.

PALESTINE:

Hot Spot

Great Britain stood right in the middle of the fevered struggle in Palestine over large-scale Jewish immigration to the Holy Land so bitterly contested by the predominant Arab population.

Following the publication of the Arabs by Foreign Minister Bevin's blunt rejection of the proposed immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine, the moderate Jewish resistance movement joined with extremist groups in a reign of terror, blowing up bridges and rail yards, firing at British troops and kidnapping officers.

The violent outbreaks of the Jewish elements were seen as pressure moves designed to bring about a modification of the British stand. Though the proposal to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine did not meet with complete approval of Jewish leaders when first presented, they settled for it and may fight for acceptance of a similar compromise.

JEWEL THEFT:

In Indies

The theft of \$3,000,000 of crown jewels and heirlooms of the royal Hesse family of Germany was topped by the stealing of \$5,000,000 of gold, currency and gems by British, Dutch and Japanese ring in the East Indies.

Special British police were called in to crack the case after a British captain and Dutchman learned of the whereabouts of the treasure from a Japanese official. The Dutchman and his wife visited the foot between them.

Originally, the Jap had hauled 10 steel trunks, and 5 crates of gold, currency and gems to his mistress' dwelling after V-J Day and told her to take her pick of the loot. After she had chosen jewels valued at six million dollars the Jap then turned the remainder of the cache estimated at twenty two millions to his superior.

When the woman began bragging of her sudden wealth to friends—exclaiming "I am richer than a queen (and) I am going to sleep in a golden bed"—a Dutch civilian gained her confidence and learned of the loot. He tipped off a British captain, who commanded the treasure and split it with him. Made aware of the missing fortune, special British police entered the case and seized the pair.

Meanwhile, Allied officials redoubled efforts to nail the missing Japs with the remainder of the treasure, which had been confiscated from Dutch civilians during the Japanese occupation of the East Indies.

RED ARMY:

Tighten Discipline

Completing the swing from a "democratic" to the traditional authoritarian type of army, Russia ordered the tightening up of discipline in military ranks and the cultivation of respect and pride in the profession of arms.

First step was a more efficient and closer knit military machine with the re-establishment of rank, cultivation of old military traditions and the reward of merit. This signified a radical departure from the old bolshevik principle of equality of men in the service, with its attendant lack of discipline.

The latest orders issued from the Kremlin serve to still further tighten up regulations to promote a smoother working military machine. Prompt and precise execution of orders are now required; soldiers must bear difficulties without protest and be ready to shed their blood; the men must kneel down to serious consideration of military technique, and troops must respect their superiors and observe all the rules of military etiquette, such as saluting.

CONGRESS:

Report on Reds

Two Democratic congressmen joined two Republicans in hailing Russian politics in eastern Europe and sharply criticized U. S. diplomacy in a report filed with the house foreign affairs committee summarizing their findings of an overseas tour last fall.

Listing the observations, Representatives Ryder (Dem., Conn.), Gordon (Dem., Ill.), Bolton (Rep., Ohio) and Mundt (Rep., Minn.) declared:

• Soviet secret police and agents have conducted a reign of terror in Poland in support of the Russian-backed provisional government.

• U. S. concessions to Russia have weakened the hand of Communists friendly to the U. S. on the all-powerful politburo ruling the Soviet.

• U. S. inability to claim credit for vast lend-lease shipments have enabled Soviet officials to discredit the supplies to Russian production and strengthen their own political position.

SUGAR:

Output Drops

The world's sugar production for 1945-46 now being marketed is estimated at 27.2 million short tons, (raw value), by the department of agriculture's office of foreign agricultural relations. This is three-quarters of a million tons less than the previous season, 3.5 million tons less than in 1942-43, and 7.3 million tons below the 1935-36 prewar average of the department indicated in its survey.

Washington Digest

Reads Right Meaning Into Barkley's Break With FDR

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Continually I encounter evidence of the importance of semantics, as I have mentioned before in this column—the importance of words, of their meanings, and of the necessity that the meaning in which the speaker or writer uses them is the same as attached to them by the listener or reader.

A few days ago I received a letter from a listener lamenting what she called "one of our greatest troubles today"—lack of faith in our leaders.

She then described her "consternation" when she heard Senator Barkley's "gushing and flowery talk" nominating Franklin Roosevelt for President in 1944, after hearing the senator's famous "revolt" speech sharply criticizing the President's veto message in the tax bill the previous February.

To Washington, there was nothing inconsistent in those two performances at all. What happened was this: two persons who had worked together in a common cause fell out. Amends were made, and still loyal to that cause, the man who had been affronted registered his complaint, and then, feeling that the virtue of his position had been recognized, took up his labors in the common cause again.

Perhaps that explanation would satisfy my disillusioned listener, had it not been for the fact that she not only misinterpreted the significance of Senator Barkley's speech, but actually put into his mouth words that he didn't use.

She said that Barkley had said that the President was dishonest, and that he (Mr. Roosevelt) knew he was dishonest.

Now, by interesting coincidence, something had recalled that speech of Mr. Barkley's to my attention only a day or so before I received the letter.

A loyal toiler in the Democratic party had remarked to me that the senator from Kentucky, having served as majority leader longer than any man who has held that job in the senate, had increased tremendously in stature in the eyes of supporters and opponents. And, my friend explained, it was his "revolt" of February 23, 1944, which marked the moment when Barkley began to wax in the favor of opponent and supporter alike.

As a result of the coincidence—the letter and the remarks of my friend—I reread the revolt speech. Nowhere in it did Senator Barkley accuse the President of being dishonest. But it is easy to see how a listener might have missed the shades of meaning in the speaker's words. However, those words, correctly interpreted, I feel certain, reflected precisely the feeling of the senator. Had he wished to go further, he could easily have done so.

A certain amount of speed is desired at times when a presidential party is passing through strange territory but, as a rule, the White House chauffeurs who are specially picked men, "loaned" by the army, if left by themselves, lean to the safe and not the sorry side.

At least one President was forced to change his automobile habits. President Hoover had a flashing lodge at Rapidan in Virginia, some 85 miles from the Capital. Hoover believed that time was money. He was always a hard worker, and when he'd finished fishing, he wanted to get away from there and back to his desk. It was a job for the Secret Service men and newsmen to keep up with Presidents, have been in serious automobile accidents.

Three times, newsmen, trying to keep up with Presidents, have been in serious automobile accidents.

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BARBS... by Baukhage

The old ever-normal granary seems to be subnormal. At least, government agriculture experts tell us we're scraping the bottom of the bin.

President Truman is bothered by the same congressional legislative "horseless riders" that used to plague FDR—a bill he doesn't want attached to one he does.

He said the President used a method of calculation "which obviously was handed to him by a mind more clever than honest."

It was natural to assume that some White House advisor had produced the data, and in all likelihood, that some literary aide had written the veto message. Indeed, one of the columnists omnisciently announced at the time that it was the work of Judge Rosenman.

As a matter of fact, I can state with absolute certainty that that was one of the few speeches which President Roosevelt, who was good and mad because congress had refused to give him the tax bill he wanted, wrote himself, inditing the entire philippic with his own hand.

Whether Senator Barkley would have replied with greater or less vigor had he known the actual authorship, I do not know. The fact remains, however, that he said what he meant and meant what he said. Nowhere did he call the President dishonest. He did establish his own independence, and that of congress, and probably did the President a favor by warning him against allowing his emotions to get the better of him.

In Barkley's delivery of the speech, and his nomination of President Roosevelt less than six months later, there was nothing inconsistent. Certainly nothing which, when understood, should shake the public's faith in the public man.

Brakes Save

President Truman

Very little publicity was given to something that almost happened the day Secretary of State Byrnes departed for the foreign ministers conference in Paris. Something which might have given us a new President.

Mr. Truman, in order to emphasize the importance of the mission, rode with Mr. Byrnes to the airport to see the delegation off. There was no motorcycle escort, and while the car was moving along Constitution avenue at a fair speed, there came very near to being re-enacted an accident similar to that which cost General Patton his life. A truck dashed out of a side street toward the official automobile. Fortunately the brakes of the Presidential car held. The party had a bad shake-up, but that was all.

It might have been otherwise. The newly appointed and not over popular Secretary of the Treasury Snyder might have had to move next door. After the secretary of state, who shared the near-miss with the President, the secretary of the treasury is next in line of succession.

This is not the first time Mr. Truman has taken risks. But he is by no means the only President who has worried Secret Service men to whose care the lives of the Chief Executives are entrusted under the law.

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Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. No replies can be made direct by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

G.I.'s Attending Church

Religious services in veterans hospitals are not being neglected.

Veterans administration reports that during March, attendance at these services reached an all-time high with 102,024, an increase of 27,000 over the previous month.

Chaplain Crawford W. Brown, director of VA chaplaincy service, said the 83 hospital chaplains, representing 15 religious denominations, also made 10,465 ward visits and 103,400 personal contacts during the month.

The chaplains conducted 297 Protestant services and 493 Catholic masses, in addition to 1,925 other religious services such as Sunday school classes, weekday devotions, prayer meetings and instructions, with 30,000 in attendance. The chaplains also during the month conducted 223 funerals, filled 501 outside speaking engagements in communities surrounding the hospitals, handled 197 welfare cases, officiated at 27 baptisms and 22 marriages, and Catholic chaplains administered extreme unction to 215 patients, heard 2,160 confessions and administered Holy Communion to 4,900.

VA is assigning full-time chaplains to every hospital at the rate of approximately 1 chaplain to every 500 patients.

Questions and Answers

Q. My son was a second lieutenant in the army air corps for two years. In parachuting from his crippled plane over China, he received a fractured leg and was carried back 400 miles to the nearest hospital without benefit of anesthetic. Since being honorably discharged, he has married and the first child will be born the latter part of this summer. With our help he managed to save up \$2,000 after paying his expenses in the service. This he has used to make a down payment on a farm. Eventually he will receive government aid, but in the meantime his only income is from two cows. We are glad to help them establish their home, but my point is that he has been told he owes \$100 income tax. Can this be possible? He was just a school boy when he was taken for training, a freshman in college, and didn't even finish out the year. He has never had a trade or business and never worked a day away from home.—Mrs. E. R., Spooner, Wis.

A. Income taxes on salaries of men in the armed services have not been waived except for the duration. Where men serve overseas, a waiver is usually issued, but the due date of income taxes is the 15th day of the third month after official termination of the war. Exemptions include \$1,500 of service pay and mustering out pay. Would suggest that you consult the nearest office of the Internal Revenue bureau and they can tell you the exact status of your son's income tax.

Q. My brother died in the service November 5, 1945, and I thought his insurance was made to me because he told me it was. But when he died, I wrote to the Veterans administration and found that he had made his insurance to a lady he only worked for, not a relative at all. He has a father living, also five brothers and myself, the only sister. He stayed with me and worked for her and her husband as foster parents, although he was in my custody and I had to look after him until he went into the navy at the age of 18. This woman got around him and had him to make his insurance to her. She is about 35 and he is, in there anything I can do about this insurance to get it for us... myself, father and brothers? His National Service Life Insurance amounts to \$10,000. Please tell me what I can do.—A. T., Seaford, Del.

A. If I were you, I would consult a lawyer. From your letter, it could be that your brother may have misinterpreted his beneficiary since the law limits beneficiaries to a certain range of next of kin, except where persons have been acting as foster parents, or in parentis. If the lady and her husband were not acting as foster parents, you may have a legal case. But consult an attorney.

Q. I was wounded and am drawing a total disability pension of \$115 a month. Now I have a chance to take a job and as I feel able to work, will taking a job result in getting a cut down on my pension?—V. H., Detroit, Mich.

A. Not as long as you are rated 100 per cent disabled.

Q. Is there any chance of the army discharging men over 37 years of age soon with only eight months or little more of service?—A. N. P., Med Wing, Miami.

A. Men 38 years of age or older are eligible to apply for discharge.

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WNU RELEASE

THE STORY THUS FAR: "I'm fond
of you, Larry," Meg said quietly. "That's
not enough," he replied. "Is there some-
one else?" No one else, Megan assured
him, but he knew she did not love him
enough. They decided to call off their
engagement and wait another year. Jim
MacTavish did not like that arrange-
ment. Mrs. Stuart was first to tell Megan
that her father was "running after"
Alicia, and that it was "the talk of the
town." Megan could not believe it—
didn't want to believe it. "Folks is talk-
ing about Miss Jim and Miss Stevenson,"
Old Annie confessed. Annie left a shirt of
her father's and Meg picked it up. There
was lipstick on it. She mentioned it to
Jim that night.

CHAPTER IX

The next morning when she was
assembling the laundry, Annie came
to Megan carrying a shirt of Jim's
and held it out, saying in that color-
less voice, "Do I wash this one, Miss
Meggie?"
Megan looked at the shirt, puzzled.
And then she saw the unmistakable
signs of lipstick on the collar! That
of course, had been the reason An-
nie had brought the shirt to her—
so that she might see the lipstick
mark!

Megan drew a breath and said
quietly, "Of course, Annie—what a
silly question!"

Megan sat quietly, her hands
clenched in her lap. But after all
there was surely no reason why her
father should not see Alicia Stevenson,
if he liked—even to the extent of
getting her lipstick on his shirt
collar! Alicia was a widow, Jim
a widower.

But that night when Annie and
Amos had departed for their own
two-room cabin at the back of the
barn, and Megan and her father
were alone in the house, Megan said
quietly, "I understand, Dad, that
you've been seeing a lot of Mrs.
Stevenson?"
Jim looked up at her from his
newspaper, and his eyes darkened
with anger. "Have you any objec-
tion?" he asked.

force me to consent to selling the
place here—"
"But, my dear girl, I thought we'd
settled all that," he pointed out gen-
tly. "That's the reason Alicia de-
cided that she might as well let
Matthews see what he could do with
the sale of her place. When you come
to think of it, it would be rather
silly to keep both—"
"And you wouldn't consider shar-
ing her place?" Megan could not
stop the words in time, and knew
that a frantic hope threatened them.
"My dear!" her father protested,
hurt. "What do you take me for?
A man without pride, or the natural
desire to take care of his wife? Most
certainly I wouldn't consider mov-
ing into Alicia's place. This one is
much larger and more comfortable
and there's plenty of room. No, I
think the whole arrangement is
ideal. You are always so over-
worked with the outdoor labor in
spring and summer, that I think it
will be very nice to have the worry
and responsibility of the housekeep-
ing taken off your shoulders."

"It won't work, Father," she told
him flatly.



There was something in the
furliveness of his tread
stairs—

His tone and smile were
lingering.
"I'm not selling! And that's
the end of it," he said again, her jaw
set, her voice unshaken.

not up suddenly and caught
water. The night was mild
er, yet there was a damp-
ness in the air that made the
and the scarf about her
ry welcome, as she stepped
from the back door into the yard.

The meadow was washed with
thin cold moonlight, but under the
trees the darkness was so intense
that she had to feel her way from
moonlight patch to moonlight patch—
until she reached the flat stone be-
neath the tallest pine; and as she
reached it, her heart turned over
in her breast, and terror clutched
at her, for a shadow moved in the
darkness, and she knew that she
was not alone. The next moment
the shadow had moved swiftly into
a patch of moonlight, and she saw
it white on Tom Fallon's face.

"I frightened you—I'm sorry—"
Megan managed an unsteady
laugh. "And I imagine I frightened
you, too," she answered him.

"Well, as a matter of fact, you
did," he admitted. Then as the
moonlight touched her white face he
added hurriedly, concerned: "Why,
what's happened? You're ill—"
"Oh, no—just—well, upset—
ever since I was a child I have
brought my troubles, big and little,
to this spot and tried to find a way
out of them. It's a habit that's hard
to break," she added with an at-
tempted gaiety that had an almost
macabre quality.

"Could a friend help?"
She shook her head.
"I—I'm afraid nobody can, really
—that is, the only two people who
can have no intention of doing it, I
sound as confused and mixed up as I
feel—so if you could just overlook
it—"

And to Megan's own horror, and
Tom's shocked surprise, she burst
into tears.
After a stunned moment, Tom put
his arms about her and held her close
as though she were a frightened, be-
wildered child, and his soothing
words were the words one would
have used to a grieving child.

"My father is going to marry
Alicia Stevenson," she told him, and
so strong was the bond of friendship
between them that it did not occur
to her to be surprised that she
should confide in him.

She heard him swear under his
breath, but after a moment, he tried
to offer comfort. "Well, of course
I suppose she's a very attractive

woman—and your father is lone-
ly—"
"And she is selling her place and
coming to live with us," she went
on.

"Oh, good Lord, you can't live
with her—"
"Either that, or I have to agree
to sell the farm, and she and father
will live in her house."

"And you don't want to sell the
farm, or go away from it?" Tom
understood that without any words
from her. "I've gathered since I've
known you how much the place
means to you—"
She found it very soothing to sit
here with him. It was surprising
to discover that they knew each other
well enough for silence to be
pleasant and companionable so that
speech was unnecessary.

Gradually the silence and peace
of the moon-silvered pines seemed
to drift into her heart, her spirits
lifted a little. Someday, some-
how, she would find a solution to the
problems that now loomed so terri-
bly strong and black and evil. Per-
haps it was only that she was emo-
tionally exhausted and had reached
a place where she was conscious
only of a lack of emotion that had
replaced her grief.

They talked quietly, after that in-
terval of peace and stillness. She
asked about Martha and he told her
that Martha had completely re-
covered. She asked hesitantly about
Mrs. Fallon, and Tom told her, his
mouth taut and tired, that there was
no change there.

"She's—completely helpless, of
course, and there is no change men-
tally," he added wearily.
"You mean—she can't leave her
bed? Can't get around by herself?"
asked Megan, remembering, with a
feeling of chill, the morning when
she had sat here and had watched
that grotesquely posturing figure on
the back lawn.

"She hasn't been out of bed in
months—and months," he told her
heavily. "The doctors say that there
is a thin chance of her recovery.
That's why we can't bear to send
her away. If I had the money to pay
for a private sanitarium—" He
shrugged and his hands clenched
into hard, tight fists. "But I can't
turn her over to a state institution.
Not while there is the smallest, faint-
est, tiniest hope that she can be
made well again."

Megan asked uneasily, "But
shouldn't she be having treat-
ments?"
"She's had treatments for the past
four years," Tom answered wearily.
"Everything possible has been done,
and a few months ago the doctors
told me that the only hope was to
get her away somewhere quiet,
among new scenes, and just try to
build up her physical condition. That
might help to restore the lost men-
tal health, but they couldn't guaran-
tee it. She's—went to places when our
son was born—dead."

Megan said, her voice shaken and
ragged with pity, "I'm so terribly
sorry—"
Unconsciously, she had put out her
hand to touch him, and as his hand
closed over it and held it hard for a
moment, she heard him mutter
something—she couldn't be sure
what.

They were still for a little, and
Megan wondered uneasily about his
saying that his wife had not been
out of bed in months. She knew
that she had seen her, a slim white
form, the sunlight gleaming gold on
her head, dancing a weird, grotes-
que dance—a dance interrupted
by Martha, who had taken the white
figure into the house.

Did Tom know, she wondered?
Did he try to conceal the fact that
his wife was not a helplessly bed-
ridden invalid, in the hope of con-
vincing people that, while she was a
"mental case," she was complete-
ly harmless? Of course he and
Martha were doing everything hu-
manly possible to keep anybody in
Pleasant Grove from knowing that
his wife was a "mental case"—
She stood up suddenly and said,
"I have to go—I shouldn't have
come, at all, but habit is strong."

"I'm glad you did," Tom told her
quietly. "And I hope you didn't
mind finding me here."
"Of course not. There's room on
the ridge for both of us—and who
knows? Maybe we'll both find solu-
tions to our problems here," she an-
swered as she turned to go. "No,
you mustn't come with me—"
"Only to the fence," Tom told her.
"From there on, you have the moon-
light clear to your back door and
I can watch until you go into the
house and know that you're safe."

There was a look in his face that
made the protest stop on her lips.
She nodded and they walked to-
gether to the fence. When she had
crossed the meadow and stood at the
little foot-log that bridged the
small, busy creek, she turned to look
back and saw him still standing
there. She threw up her arms in a
little gesture that said good night
and caught the flicker of his return
gesture. And then with her heart
considerably lighter than it had been
when she left the house, she went
back in and up the stairs to her own
room.

There was no thread of light be-
neath her father's door, and she was
surprised, when she reached her
own room, to discover that she'd
been gone two hours.

Famous understatement: "It's a
leaf is better than none."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Mr. Truman and the Farm

"I spent the best ten years of my
life operating a 540-acre farm in Jack-
son county, Missouri"—President Tru-
man.

How sweet those ten years seem to
me
Back there behind the plow
When from desk troubles I was free,
Although I didn't know!
They were the best years of my
life
Despite each tough, long chore—
And I can realize it in
The White House more and more.

The furrow that I plowed was
straight
And now I know just why:
Nobody looked for miracles
From just a country guy;
No one threw obstacles ahead
Or tried to grab the plow—
Nobody belittled free advice
Or yelled, "I'll show ya how!"

To chinch bug, cutworm, weevil
wild
Apologies I make;
Compared to folks in Washington
You gave a man a break.
And, oh, to know again a job—
An older man and wiser—
When all my problems could be
solved
By using fertilizer.

Honorary Degrees for 1946

Smirney, Thaddeus K. (horse lov-
er, business man and sportsman); A
racing enthusiast, a man with nor-
mal reactions to business opportuni-
ties, and a fellow interested in a
new track, you nevertheless refused
to co-operate with your associates in
seeking priorities so veterans could
be deprived of homes while new
racing plants went up on time. This
makes you decidedly one of the Men
of the Year and a decided standout
in the sports world. Help yourself
to any degree in the house and stay
for some cold beers.

Snaffle, Dudley X. (radio enter-
tainer and gentleman): The star
of one of the big radio programs of
America piped into the homes of the
land during the hours when the kid-
dies are all ears, you rejected foul
and degrading gags, jokes and leers,
even though you knew they were
good for boys. You increased your
stature further by never referring to
a woman as a tomato. This
makes you the most unique radio
star of the decade. Take a cluster
of honorary degrees, and would you
care for a glass of beer?

Minch, Oscar (legislator, stamp
collector and good citizen): A mem-
ber of congress with an election
coming up and your seat in jeopardy,
you called your shots, kept your
courage, scorned the threats of spe-
cial interests, and voted for such
laws as you thought would keep
your country from going over Ni-
agara in a pressure-cooker. You at
no time hedged, pussyfooted or ac-
cused like a grenzball. To you, Con-
gressman Minch, we award a spe-
cial crate of de luxe degrees and
toss in four pounds of butter.

ALL DONE BY MIRRORS
Jack Spratt could get no fat,
His wife no lean could take;
What hurt was when they wanted
bread
The stores were full of cake.

"The trouble with a safety de-
posit vault," says Pettigrew the
Penguin, "is that it won't hold a
ten-cent loaf of bread."

DISAPPEARING AMERICANISMS
"Full speed ahead!"

"It will be a pleasure to fill your or-
der promptly."

"Just let us send up the cat for a ten-
day trial."

HAVE YOU NOTICED IT?
How some people
Love it, pet:
Government by
Epithet!

"I need an ambitious fellow who
is able to help me handle a Pontiac.
J My 912."—Yankee Magazine.

What seems to be the trouble, buck
or balk?

We expect any day now to see a
baseball player mull an easy fly
and hear some fan shout "You dirty
reactionary!"

Colonel Jodi says he had 5,000
conferences with Adolf. That may
explain everything. You can rule
any business if the conferences are
overdone.

MATTER OF PRIORITIES
Cheer up, war vet,
Homeless guy!
They'll finish the racetracks,
By and by.

"Ford to Build \$50,000,000 Re-
search Center."—Headline.

Maybe the idea is to produce a
friendly labor leader out of the soy
bean.

Famous understatement: "It's a
leaf is better than none."

Set Up This Table
Where You Want It

IF YOU need a fold-away serving
table or if you like to load a
tray and carry meals to some cool
spot, here is the combination with
the special features you have been
looking for.



The folding stand is the right height to
use with comfortable chairs and the ply-
wood tray with a gallery around three
sides and hand-hold openings, fits secure-
ly over this base. The construction of
both pieces is so simple that you will
want to make a number of them.

An actual-size pattern for sides of tray,
with illustrated directions for cutting and
assembling tray and stand, is available to
readers for 15c postpaid. Ask for pattern
No. 268, and address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills, N. Y. Drawer 10
Enclose 15c for Pattern No. 268.
Name _____
Address _____

Famous Artist Used Spoon,
Rag or Broom as Brush

Few artists in history have em-
ployed such a variety of unortho-
dox methods of applying paint as
did Francisco Goya (1746-1828),
famous Spanish painter, says Col-
lier's. He often used the nearest
object, which was sometimes a
rag, a broom, a sponge or a spoon.
An outstanding example was the
preliminary sketch for his cele-
brated May the Second, depicting
the massacre of Madrid civilians
by Napoleon's troops which Goya
witnessed that day in 1808. Inspired,
he dipped his handkerchief in a
pool of blood and with it painted a
large outline of the picture on
the wall of a building.

Listen to
JIM BRITT
describe the
RED SOX
and
BRAVES
PLAY-BY-PLAY
BROADCASTS
Co-Sponsored by
ATLANTIC HI-ARC
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With hook or rivets
Marked or unmarked
Brass—30¢ each
4 for \$1.00
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Specify tag or plate.
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MUSCLES
and
SPRAINS
JUST PUT ON...
BALSAM of MYRRH
For 100 years thousands have found relief from
itching, burning, stinging, swelling, and all other
skin troubles. A soothing, antiseptic, healing
and protective ointment. Keeps out the air and
keeps the burn and sting from getting worse.
The cream and ointment of Myrrh is the best
of all known remedies for all skin troubles. Soothe
and protect the skin. As you cough, it soothes
and protects the throat. 25¢. 50¢. 100¢. 250¢.
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TO-NIGHT
TOMORROW ALRIGHT
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**ARE YOU PALE
WEAK, TIRED**
due to MONTHLY LOSSES?
You girls and women who lose so
much during monthly periods that
you're pale, weak, "dragged out"—
this may be due to lack of blood-iron.
So try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS
—one of the best home ways to
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Pinkham's Tablets are one of the
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**That Nagging
Backache**
May Warn of Disordered
Kidney Action
Modern life with its hurry and worry,
irregular habits, improper eating and
drinking—its risk of exposure and in-
fection—brings heavy strain on the work
of the kidneys. They are apt to become
over-taxed and fail to filter out waste
and other impurities from the life-giving
blood.
You may suffer nagging backache,
headache, dizziness, getting up nights,
leg pains, swelling—feel constantly
tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs
of kidney or bladder disorder are some-
times burning, scanty or too frequent
urination.
Try Doan's Pills. Doan's help the
kidneys to pass off harmful waste body
poisons. They have had more than half a
century of public approval. Are recog-
nized by grateful users everywhere.
Add your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

The Oxford County Citizen

The Bethel News 1905
The Rumford Citizen, 1906

Published every Thursday in the interests of the inhabitants of Bethel and the other towns of northwestern Oxford County. Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1906, at the post office at Bethel, Maine. Subscription rates, paid in advance: three years, \$5.00; one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.10; three months, 60c. Phone 100

Carl L. Brown, Publisher



LOOKING AHEAD

By GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Bethel College Society, Bethel

British Coal

England is a coal country; 70% of the island's export tonnage is coal and it goes all over the world. England's 700,000 miners produce 200 million tons of coal a year. These are big figures until you compare England and America. We have only 303,000 miners in the United States but they produce 550 million tons of coal a year; more than five times as much per man as in England.

Coal miners in England draw \$25 a week. American coal miners get \$32 a week and they earn it. Don't let anybody tell you that American workers are super-men who hit harder and work more hours a day, because it's not true. Don't let anybody tell you that coal veins in the western hemisphere are richer and better and easier to work, because that's not true either.

Modern Machinery
In America miners use power cutters. Automatic loaders put the coal in cars and electric locomotives pull them away. In England men dig coal out with picks and pitch it in cars with shovels. The power that pulls the car to daylight is a scrub mule with a rag over his eyes. That's how they used to mine coal in America when grandpa was a boy.

Getting a ton of English coal to the top of the ground costs \$4.20 for labor alone; \$1.40 in America. The manpower shortage, incidental to war, ran the price of British coal to \$2.20 a ton—twice its pre-war price. American coal advanced only 60¢ a ton. Hard work is what commands the premium when men are scarce. This economic fact has worked a hardship on the English.

Food and Clothing
England does not raise enough food for her people, nor enough fibre to clothe them. Such necessities are imported by the shipload. In a practical sense, they are bought with coal. Plain to see, with coal costs doubled, things to eat and wear became very dear in England. People blamed the war, of course, but the real trouble was lack of modern coal mining machinery.

With a nation so dependent on coal, why didn't the mine owners equip their properties with modern machinery, get out more coal per man and pay better wages? Answer: Government interference! Tax laws discouraged replacing old machinery. Regulations placed a penalty on efficient methods. The results were three: High prices, low wages, and a ruined export trade.

Might Have Been
Workers in British mines blamed the mine owners. The squeeze that forced their wages to half the American scale was a political vice. Government regulations and taxes retarded production and choked prosperity. This was so craftily hid from the workers that they shouted and for nationalization—government ownership. It will come now, with Churchill out and Attlee in.

With most admirable fortitude the English came through feudalism to victory. Peace might have brought England prosperity; ability to pay her 12 billion dollars of war debts. With business men free to compete and produce, earn profits and raise wages, it might have been, but socializing all industry will take a long detour off the road to better England.

UNDAY RIVER

Master Marshall McDonald was taken to the G. M. O. Hospital, Lewiston Tuesday in a critical condition with a ruptured appendix. At report he is coming along.

Master Charles Bean underwent operation at Bethel Monday. He expected to be home soon. His mother, Mrs. Bean, is with him. Mrs. E. J. Bean was in Lewiston with her grandson, Marshall McDonald.

Mrs. David O'Brien and daughter, Mrs. O'Brien, spent the week end with Mr. O'Brien and Mrs. Nettie O'Brien.

Mrs. J. A. O'Brien and Elizabeth, Edward, Donald, and Dennis O'Brien came Monday to take Mrs. O'Brien home.

Mr. O'Brien of Norway was home Saturday. A party of miscellaneous for the O'Brien family had a gathering at J. B. Chapman's farm, where they examined the country's scenery.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

IT'S UP TO YOU



It's the man behind the camera that counts. This picture, for example, is typical of the kind that can be made with inexpensive cameras.

One of the most pleasant things about photography is the thrill that comes from owning the equipment. It's grand to have a fine provision camera with a fast lens—one that's ideally adapted to shooting fast action, or for picture taking when the light is weak—but one thing that most people never realize is that, for general snapshotting purposes, expensive equipment isn't at all necessary.

For instance, do you think that expensive equipment will fit you any better to "see" good compositions, or to use light more intelligently, or to better see pictures in the interesting little events that take place around your home every day? Of course not! There isn't a camera made at any price that can tell you how, when, or where to make a picture—or the best angle to shoot from when you do find a subject. So don't worry about equipment. Use the best camera that you have available, and then learn from experience and the work of others as you go along.

For example, try studying the pictures that appear in magazines, newspapers, and pictorial books. You'll find pictures of gardens, buildings, homes, people, animals, pets, close-ups, and, in fact, just about every type of picture you'll ever want to make, in such publications. Note carefully the different angles from which some of those shots were taken. Study too the lighting, the shadows, and the poses.

By doing that you'll soon develop an "eye" for pictures, and you'll shortly be making pictures you thought were possible only with a highly precise and a relatively expensive, new camera.

John van Guilder

Albany Town House — and vicinity
Mrs. Annie Bumpus, Correspondent
Round Mountain Grange held their regular meeting Monday evening with the following literary program:

Opening Song Grange
Current Events by all
Question—Does a farmer's wife deserve enough pleasure out of a flower garden to pay for the extra hours expended?—Sister Viola Kimball and Sister Daisy Kimball

Song by the Grange
Short Play Sister Alta Meserve and Brother Leon Kimball.

Question—Should every farmer grow vegetables for home consumption?—Brother Leon Kimball

Refreshments of stewed beans, coffee, rolls, bread, butter, cookies and cakes were served by the men who also washed the dishes.

Mrs. Sylvia Bird of Portland spent the week end at Mr. and Mrs. John Meserve's.

Mrs. Orphella Spring is spending the summer at her brother's at Hunt's Corner.

Mrs. Evelyn Lyman, the Home Demonstration Agent, called on Annie Bumpus Monday.

Harry Spring Jr. and daughter, Edna, are spending several days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Spring.

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THE AMERICAN WAY

LIKE SO MANY ROBOTS

By George Pack

One hundred and sixteen years ago, Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay, English historian, essayist and statesman, tersely summed up his conception of an ideal society in an article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review in the year 1830. Macaulay said:

"Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the people by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties; by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment; by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of law, and by observing strict economy in every department of the state. Let the government do this—the people will assuredly do the rest."

That Macaulay statement most aptly describes the kind of government set up here in America by the Founding Fathers. We did pretty well in abiding by this formula for a century and a half. Then, a few years ago something slipped; we began to abandon it—bit by bit.

Macaulay said, "Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the people by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties." Ask yourself if that is true of our national government today. Honesty will compel you to answer that the Administration and Congress are not confining themselves strictly to the duties as stipulated by our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Macaulay said that government should leave "capital to find its most lucrative course." Most certainly that does not apply today in the United States. On the contrary, the various government bureaus are working day and night to discourage the flow of capital into legitimate enterprise. Macaulay said that commodities should be left to find "their fair price." Today, we have chaos caused by OPA not allowing commodities to find "their fair price."

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No. 63 LIDS

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FLY SWATTERS

FLY SPRAY

for House and Stool

D. GROVER BROOK

Boy's Slack Suits

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75c to \$1.10

Brown's Variety Store

BETHEL GARAGE and MACHINE SHOP

Now Open For Dependable Service

6:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WEEK DAYS

AVERY J. ANGEVINE, Manager

We helplessly look on while OPA unsuccessfully tries to flaunt nature and the law of supply and demand, the net result of which is that black markets have been built up in practically every commodity and necessity.

Macaulay said the industry and intelligence should be left to find "their natural reward," and idleness and folly their natural punishment. Is this true in America today? No! On the one hand, we find a concerted drive on the part of the bureaucrats to destroy all incentive to the individual to exercise initiative and thrift. On the other hand, we find no penalties for idleness and folly—unemployment benefits being paid to idle strikers who foolishly walk off their jobs.

Macaulay said the government can best serve the people "by observing strict economy in every department of State." Today, to cite just one of the many examples of governmental waste, we have hundreds of thousands of government employees, whose services are not needed who eat at the public trough further increasing the burden of the already sorely-tried taxpayers.

Macaulay, were he alive today, would be nonplused at the spectacle of a once free, proud and liberty loving people abandoning the precepts and ideologies that enabled our forebears to build the greatest and finest human society the world has ever known. Almost would he be inclined to retract, insofar as America is concerned what he wrote also in 1830 in his "Southey's Colloquies."

When will this nation awaken to what is happening to it? Or are

we irrevocably resigned to having an all-powerful, paternalistic government regiment us like so many robots?

STEEL CEILINGS

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WHIRLING LAWN SPRAYS
FORKS SHOVELS HOES
GOOD HOUSE BROOMS
Charles E. Merrill
BETHEL LUMBER MARKET



Why put up with those unhandy sockets... those unsightly wires? They are not necessary. We rewire your home, placing sockets in the desired spots, concealing wires... in short, doing a first class job at surprisingly low cost. Since you have electricity, use it to best advantage. Let us help you get the most benefit and pleasure from your "watt-dollar."

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Hastings Elms and Odds and Ends Shop

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Will also buy Bric-a-Brac, China, Glass, Copper, etc.

Announcement

REYNOLDS JEWELRY STORE is the agents for Spencer & Damon, Dry Cleaners, of Norway.

Pickup and Delivery on Mondays and Thursdays. Bring clothes to store or call Bethel 99 for pick up and delivery.

Every garment is done at our own plant under careful supervision and inspection, and all work is guaranteed.

Spencer & Damon

NORWAY, MAINE

Duplicate

CORP. ELTON R. COOLIDGE son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Coolidge of Northwest Bethel, as he was for the end of the railroad strike May 25 at Albany, Georgia. He is the last of 11 stranded Pullman passengers in that city and then two days overdue at Morrill Field, Palm Beach, Fla. Coolidge had seen considerable service in the Pacific War, then on his way to North Africa. He has just arrived at Tunis. (Albany Herald Staff Photo.)

NORTH WOODSTOCK

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Farnum of South Paris were callers at Katie Brown's Sunday.

Lloyd Davis returned home from the Rumford Hospital Thursday after being three for an appendectomy operation. He returned in six days.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Cole, sister, Lorraine Christine, Knights were at Concord Pond Monday on a picnic and Mrs. Clarence Stearns, Mr. Ruth, of West Paris was with Mrs. Lohr Foster Tuesday.

Man Cole and son, Richard, had a birthday party at home on Saturday evening. Arthur Whitman's niece and of Lebanon spent Sunday.

THE HILL

Fred Hanson is having vacation. Ray Hanson Wednesday the rest of the week.

Mr. Palmer and Mr. R. H. Harte given a surprise party last night. They received many good presents. The party was very successful. The hostess, Mrs. Harte, served a delicious dinner. The party was very enjoyable.

Mr. and Mrs. Harte are planning to spend the summer at their home in the Adirondacks. They are very much looking forward to it.

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Kathleen Norris Says:

Peace—and Fourth of July

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features



"Unfortunately it has become the fashion to belittle ourselves, just why it is hard to say."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

THE other day at a woman's club I heard a famous man talking about the war we have so gloriously won, and the world crisis that is following the war.

Three hundred women looked at him respectfully while he told them how mistaken America has been in her postwar policies, how pitifully she has failed in her postwar obligations, how deeply she is despised by the great countries overseas for whose liberty she has spent young blood, money and arms so prodigiously. He repeated every depressing rubber-stamp generality that all his type of speakers use, and wound up with the disheartening statement that we had not seized the advantage that our victories gave us, and were hence the laughing stock of Europe and even the Orient.

When anyone talks this way—and men are always coming back from China and Europe and everywhere else and telling us these things—I see red, and I think the Fourth of July, in this first year of peace, is a good time to say so.

This man, and all the others like him, who are flocking to platforms and the radio and into print, haven't evidently done any thinking on his own, about America's share in the world-wide disaster of the second great war. He has taken the criticisms of other men as ignorant or biased as himself, and because life abroad is barely sufferable, and life at home not too comfortable, he blames it all on America, and grows eloquent in knocking his own country.

Foreigners Jealous of Us. It has unfortunately grown to be the fashion to belittle ourselves. Just why it is hard to say, except that as each country of the whole globe awakens from the nightmare of six years of horror, it realizes jealously that there is a country in the Western Hemisphere that was not invaded, that is rich, that is almost ludicrously generous, and that there are clothes and wheat and medicines and money still existent in large quantities in that country—and so why not try for a share of them?

Countries that did nothing to prepare for the war, that saw it coming and shut their eyes and went on prospering and growing fat, are now bitter in their criticism of the magnificent country that isn't belligerent, that doesn't want to extend her borders or run over any little neighbor, that is wealthy because of her principles of applied democracy, that has proved her way to be the way to the greatest highest level of human living ever known in the world. They dare to criticize the country that has given—given—given of her stores of both wealth and possessions in a river of help that would deplete any other nation to bankruptcy point. They dictate how much she must give. They ask us to raise the price of our products for our own people, so that their inferior factories and slower production may compete—and we do it. They forget the convoys, the planes, the arms, the money that supported them in the fight for the democracy for which, now, they have no use.

"Pride in Ourselves." I don't often write of any but domestic matters, but this is the

LET'S RESPECT OURSELVES

It is a strange thing, comments Miss Norris after hearing a speech, how we Americans like to run ourselves down. After winning a great war, to which we contributed more than any other nation, we are expected to take care of all the hungry and homeless people all over the world. We are endeavoring to do this, and are trying to ration ourselves so that there will be more for starving Europeans and Asiatics.

This is a most noble and Christian effort. We are glad to do our share, and much more than our share. But when we are constantly being criticized by foreigners for not taking care of everyone, without expecting recompense, we feel hurt and angry. No other nation is giving anything like the amount of food and clothing and medical supplies. On top of our enormous war debt, we are expected to shoulder staggering burdens for nations that contributed little or nothing to the war, or the relief of war-ravaged populations.

It is bad enough from foreigners, but when native American spokesmen berate us for not giving everything we have away, including our precious defense secrets, we get mad. It is time, Miss Norris reminds us, to think of ourselves and our virtues, as well as our shortcomings.

The Fourth of July is a good time for puffing out our chests.

week of Fourth of July, and every drop of American blood in my veins is apt to get hot when I consider the magnificence of our war effort, our unparalleled generosity in both peace and war, and the calm assumption by all the rest of the world that we are created and existent to fight their wars, pay their debts, feed their hungry, bind up their wounds. These are beautiful things to do—Christian-like things to do—but we are human, too, and unless we feel in our own hearts a certain pride in ourselves, nobody else is going to feel it.

So whatever the foreign press says of it, and however ridiculous their claims and their reflections upon us are, don't you be one of the Americans who lament our stupidity, our meanness, our international ignorance. Think twice before you quote the glib speakers about us, those men who reiterate that "America must not be left behind in the rebuilding of the new world, America must do her share!"

Her share! Ask them some time what the other nations propose to do, what their share is! No other nation has as yet told us anything of co-operative action in helping and rebuilding. They all want help, lots of it, but each one wants it exclusively for itself. If you have heard of any European nation—or even any other nation in the western hemisphere—whose people are planning to help any other people, I would be glad to be notified of it, for I have not.

And meanwhile, on the Fourth of July and every day of the year, three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Sun's Rays Cure Rickets

It is not necessary to get a suntan from long exposure to ultraviolet rays, to cure or prevent rickets, according to Dr. Lewis H. Koller of the General Electric research laboratory. "Rickets can be prevented and cured by repeated doses of ultraviolet light small to produce any tanning. Ultraviolet does not penetrate very far into the body tissue. It is practically all absorbed in the first millimeter of skin."

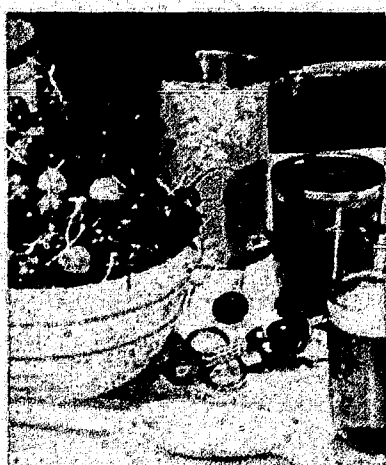
Treatment by ultraviolet lamps gives the same benefits.



"Our unparalleled generosity..."

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers

Guard Sugar Supply; Use It Carefully When Doing Canning



Cherries red, cherries ripe yield bright jewel-colored jams and jellies to brighten the table. Make a small quantity this year to save on sugar. Short cooking protects their fresh color.

One of our longest-lasting shortages is still with us this summer when we do our canning. Yes, it's sugar. Those of you who before and during the war learned of the great usefulness of the well-stocked canning cupboard will again make your plans for canning this summer. And, in spite of sugar difficulties, the canning cupboard can still be filled to the brim to help tide over those days when you have just to reach out and get fruit, jams, pickles or vegetables.

Tomatoes were mighty scarce this past year for folks who did not have their own supply. We don't know yet what the supply picture is for the coming year, but home-canned tomato juice is so delicious it would be well to put up your own. Here's how:

Tomato Juice. Use firm, red-ripe, freshly picked tomatoes. Discard any that are bruised or specked with decay and fungus. Wash carefully and leave whole to steam, or, cut into small pieces and cook until soft. Press tomatoes through a sieve and reheat to the simmering point. Pour into hot, sterile jars and process for 20 minutes in a hot-water bath at the simmering point, or 10 minutes at the boiling point.

If you like to use tomato puree for cooking during the fall and winter, you'll want a supply of that on hand, too. I'm giving you a recipe for the seasoned type which is perfectly delicious to use for casseroles and meat dishes. Don't forget that a supply of homemade tomato soup and vegetable soup comes in mighty handy on busy days, and there's no time like the present to can it!

Tomato Puree. 4 quarts chopped tomatoes
6 onions
3 carrots
2 cups chopped celery
3 sweet peppers
Salt and pepper

Wash, chop and measure firm, ripe tomatoes. Steam until soft. Press through fine sieve and cook until thick. Chop other vegetables, cover with boiling water and cook until soft. Press through a sieve and add to tomato pulp. Reheat and pour into sterilized jars. Process 60 minutes in a boiling water bath.

Tomato Soup. 1 teaspoon mixed spices
6 quarts chopped tomatoes
1 cup chopped parsley

Don't Waste Fat: Those extra household fats are still needed for making soap, nylons and other essentials. What you cannot use at home, store in a can and give to your butcher.

To render fat, collect any excess fat trimmings from uncooked or cooked meat and store in refrigerator until you have collected a goodly portion. Grind or chop them fine, then render over a slow flame, a double boiler or in a slow oven (while you roast meat, for example). Strain through a cloth and keep refrigerated.

Crush or grind the cracklings—the small crisp pieces left after fat is rendered—and use in quick breads, particularly corn bread.

Use cured pork rinds for seasoning vegetables, casseroles and other cooking.

Skim excess fat from soups, gravies and stews and use in making gravies and sauces. Rendered fats may be used in all types of frying at home, or for spiced cakes and cookies.

Lynn Chambers' Menus

Broiled Beef Patties
Lyonnaise Potatoes
Summer Squash
Fruit-in-season Salad
Jam
Corn Meal Muffins
Cantaloupe a la Mode
Beverage

4 onions
2 sprigs parsley
1½ cups water
½ cup butter or substitute
½ cup flour
1 tablespoon sugar
Salt and pepper

Add spices to vegetables and water and simmer until soft. Drain and save juice. Press vegetables through a fine sieve. Melt butter, add flour, stir until blended and add juice. Stir until smooth and thick. Add vegetables, sugar, salt and pepper. Cook until thick. Pour into sterile jars and process 35 minutes at 10 pounds pressure or 2 hours in a hot water bath. Thin with water or soup stock before serving.

Vegetable Soup Mixture. 5 quarts chopped tomatoes
2 quarts sliced okra or small green lima beans
2 quarts corn
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons salt

Cook tomatoes until soft, then press through sieve, removing skin and seeds. Add other ingredients and cook until thickened. Pour into sterile jars and process at 10 pounds pressure for 60 minutes.

Our jelly recipes are smaller in quantity this season because we know that you'll want to save sugar for actual fruit canning. A few jars of jelly or jam, however, and some of the pickles are an excellent pick-up-per, so do make up a few jars of each.

Peach Jam. (Makes 6 4-ounce glasses)
2½ cups fruit
2½ cups sugar
½ bottle fruit pectin

Peel and pit about 2½ pounds fully ripe peaches. Crush or chop very fine. Measure 2½ cups into a large saucepan. Add sugar to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat and bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard one minute, stirring constantly.



Fully ripe peaches are best for making luscious jams. They will not turn dark if cooked quickly with pectin added to insure jelling quality.

Remove from heat and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Stir and skim by turns for three minutes to cool fruit slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once.

Sour Cherry Jam. make as directed above, using 1½ pounds of fully ripe sour cherries to get 2½ cups of fruit. Use 3½ cups of sugar.

Jams are made by cooking crushed fruits with the sugar until the mixture shows little or no free liquid. They require about ¾ pound of sugar to each quart of fruit. One-half of the sugar may be replaced with honey or corn syrup in the following recipe, which may be used for blackberries, dewberries, loganberries, raspberries, boysenberries or youngberries.

Berry Jam. Wash and crush the berries. Add ¼ cup water to each quart of berries. Cook until soft. Press the cooked berries through a strainer to remove seeds, if necessary. Add ¾ pound sugar for half sugar and half corn syrup to each pound of berries. Boil until thick. Pour, boiling hot, into sterile jars and seal at once.

Any of the current crops of fruits may also be used for jams. Use ¾ as much sugar as fruit and make sure the jam is cooked until thick, with no free liquid. You'll have to stir frequently to keep the jam from burning.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

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Matron's Summer Frock. DELIGHTFULLY cool is this matron's frock for summer afternoons. The unusual yoke treatment is very flattering, the simple, gored skirt goes together in no time at all. Try it in a colorful flower print, and add a bouquet or favorite jewelry for trimming.

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Pattern No. 1472 is for sizes 11, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Size 12, 3½ yards of 39-inch; 1 yard ric rac.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT. 1150 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y. Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.

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AROUND THE HOUSE

A broom that is sprinkled with kerosene occasionally will gather dust more easily.

In patching underwear, use small cross stitches around the edge of the patch, say the experts. This makes for elasticity.

Here's a way to hang your criss-cross curtains so you won't have to use a double rod. Takes a little sagging on your part, but in the end none of the rod will show. Simply baste the top curtain to the lower one over the curtain's top row of stitching. Run the curtain rod through the heading on the under curtain. Top one gathers with it.

Took Over 11 Hours to Run This Motion Picture

The longest motion picture ever released in this country was *Gone with the Wind*, which ran three hours and 50 minutes, or over twice as long as the average feature, says Collier's. The longest American picture ever produced was *Greed*, made in 1924.

While its running time was cut down to two hours and 58 minutes for theaters in the United States, this film was shown in Latin America in its original length, running 11 hours and 40 minutes over two consecutive nights.

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IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—Get Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. Dependable—it's been America's favorite for more than 70 years.

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LOST COLONY

Historic Roanoke Opened

MANTEO, N. C.—With its Roanoke Sound, great drama, has been re-opened and is now playing to capacity.

First attempted settlement in 1585, this drama became nationally famous and was seen by more than 40 people before the war forced its closure in 1941.

The story of Sir Walter Raleigh's attempt to plant an English colony in the New World is presented in an amphitheater on the site of the original settlement itself. Performances will be given each Wednesday through Sunday day and August.

The audiences of the new performances will see the first colony in small boats, right up to the spot where the first colony was made in 1585. The new original staging idea brought Paul Green, who wrote the play in 1938 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the English attempt to settle America.

Will Play Forever. At first only an "extension" of the anniversary celebration, the production of the play is now a North Carolina state agency by special legislation, and "Lost Colony" will be played forever on this spot.

"Lost Colony" re-enacts one of the most poignant tragedies in American history, but leaves unanswered the mystery which has fascinated historians for over three centuries—the mystery of "CROATAN," the Indian who was found carved on a tree in North Carolina, only legend of the men who had dared the wilderness. It was the only clue to the fate of the lost colony.

and little Virginia Dare, daughter of English parentage, was born in the New World. Hundreds of stories based on the legend have been written and told, but it still abounds in the region. Dare country, but Paul Green's drama which was so long in the making, was a commemorative drama of the lost colony.

the piece to music and dance of the old Elizabethan period, and the background of the play, in a combination which

Bait Th

NEW ORLEANS. — Frank Barrag of this city has used imagination to the point of designing an artificial bait to catch fish. His idea has been the moulding of natural-looking fish out of plastic. The pike are hollow and in their outward similarity with the real thing, and in their perfume and flavor, they are made by having their bodies filled with either a

Classified Advertising

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25, one cent per word the first week and one-half cent per word each succeeding week.

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50 Cycle Premier Vacuum Cleaners; 60 Cycle Emerson and RCA Radio Combinations; Inner Spring Mattresses, \$20.00; Full size Crib, maple and other woods, \$12.95; 5 x 12 Linoleums, \$4.95; full line of Breakfast Sets, steel or plastic tops, \$3.50 and up; Gas and Oil Ranges; Linn, Lander, and ABC Oil Burners for immediate delivery. M. GRAVES FURNITURE STORE, cor. Maine Ave. and Pine St., Tel. 521-W, Rumford, Maine. 201f

FOR SALE—Hardwood Edgings and blockings. HANOVER DOWEL CO., Tel. 84. 162f

WANTED

Wanted—Usable furniture, dishes and odd items at the TRADING POST, Rumford Point. Call or write STUART MARTIN. 181f

ANTIQUES—Back 50 Years, Paintings, Lamps, Frames, Odds and Ends to turn into money. Peak prices now. Write—MRS. J. BLANK, Welchville, Maine. 27p

MISCELLANEOUS

BULLDOZER with Driver for hire. RODNEY BATES, Bethel, Me. 241f

Leave Shoes at Chamberlin's Store for repair and clothes to clean Wednesday and Saturday. EXCEL CLEANERS AND DYERS, INC., Auburn, Maine. 441f

LEAVE SHOES AT EARL DAVIS' for repair. RICHIE'S SHOE SHOP, Gorham, N. H. 401f

THIS WAS ADVERTISING ONCE

BUT NOW THE NEWSPAPER DOES IT BETTER

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DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

MAINE Vets TOPICS

By Pete Regis

MAINE COUNCIL OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

The Maine Legislative Research Committee which last month conducted public hearings in 11 towns and cities in an effort to determine the veterans' views on the bonus and other veterans legislation, has released its report and recommendations which will be presented to the Special Session called by Governor Eldridge for next week.

The committee summarizes the eleven veterans' hearings as follows:

1. Without reference to the conclusions to be drawn from the fact a surprisingly small number of veterans appeared to express opinions of veterans legislation.

2. Of those veterans appearing at the hearings a majority desired a cash bonus and a majority desired that the cash bonus be \$500. The majority also favored administration of veterans' benefits by a Veterans' Department and voted against the Revolving (loan) Fund type of legislation.

3. They recognized that existing State funds are inadequate to pay a cash bonus, that the State must borrow the money with which a cash bonus would be paid, and that new revenue measures must be enacted to pay the debt thus created.

4. Their first choice was a sales tax and the second choice was an income tax but those two taxes were the only taxes printed on the ballot and they were printed in that order. In fairness to those veterans who did suggest tax sources, the Committee points out

that at the meetings the Committee did not attempt to present detailed explanations of the sales tax or the income tax, in that respect, therefore, the Committee does not interpret the expressions of tax preference as opinions expressed after careful thought and deliberation.

5. Adequate educational facilities and enabling legislation, permitting municipalities to participate in the housing problem appeared to be desirable.

The committee listed its recommendations to the following measures:

1. The enactment of a bill that provides administration of all veterans' benefits by a Veterans' Department.

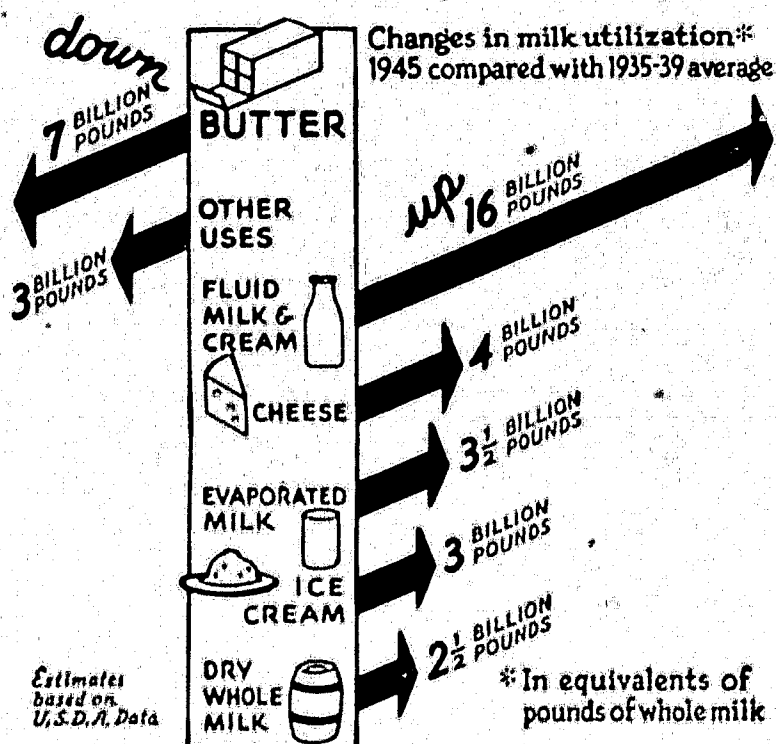
2. The enactment of legislation that will acknowledge the increased needs of the University of Maine if that institution is to provide adequate educational facilities for Maine veterans. Such legislation appears to require appropriations of \$2,500,000, nearly all of which is for the construction of new facilities.

3. The enactment of a bill that will provide for a vocational training program in Maine. This legislation appears to require an appropriation of \$1,000,000, all of which is for the construction of facilities.

4. The enactment of enabling legislation that will permit Maine municipalities, as they desire, to construct and maintain municipal housing projects.

WHERE DID THE BUTTER GO?

... Americans are using it in other forms



Knowing that American dairymen are producing more milk than at any time in history, it is hard for many people to understand why they cannot get butter. The real facts are that, for the most part, they are getting that butter in other forms.

In 1945, than in the five pre-war years. That is enough to make six pounds of butter a year for every man, woman, and child in the United States. Manufacture of other milk products for American fighters and Lend Lease increased enormously. American food habits are improving rapidly, points out the National Dairy Council, and there is a heavy demand for milk and milk products. This is creating a situation which makes it difficult for production to catch up with demand.

Pulpwood Markets Farm Crops



The spruce, fir and hemlock cut by the farmer from his woodland helps him to market his crops besides paying him cash dividends. After it's processed, pulpwood comes back to the farm in the form of attractive cartons and packaging which enable the farmer to do a better selling job of his produce.

MIDDLE INTERVAL

Marjorie Hyrd and Russell Thompson were recent callers of Mr. and Mrs. Roger Foster.

Helen Foster and Betty Ward have employment at Saunders mill for the summer.

Mrs. Ethel Ward was home over the week end from Gorham Normal School.

Mary Stanley was in Rumford

one day recently.

Mrs. Bruce Bailey and Mrs. Fannie Carter visited relatives in Paris Hill Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stevens and daughters, Kathryn and Mary went to Boston, Mass. Sunday.

Raymond Buck spent the week end at Old Orchard.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Carter were callers of Mrs. Minnie Carter and Mrs. Dorothy Davis on Paris Hill, Monday evening.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
John J. Foster, Minister
11:00 Morning Worship. Guest Minister, Angelo Philip Bertocci, Bates College.
Miss Barbara Fillebrown of Waterville will be the soloist.

METHODIST CHURCH
William Penner, Pastor
9:45 Church School. Miss Minnie Wilson, superintendent.
11:00 Morning Worship service. Sermon theme: "The Thrill of a Treasure Hunt."

There will be an official board meeting after the worship service. The meeting of the W S C S will be held at Saunders' cottage, Songo Pond, July 11, at 2 p. m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY
"God" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon that will be read in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 7.

The Golden Text is: "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Habakkuk 2:14).

The citations from the Bible include the following passages: "And great multitudes came unto him, having with them those that were lame, blind, dumb, maimed, and many others, and cast them down at Jesus' feet; and he healed them: Insomuch that the multitude wondered, when they saw the dumb to speak, the maimed to walk, the blind to see; and they glorified the God of Israel" (Matt. 15:30,31).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following selections from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony" pg. 390:7,3).

SUPERIOR COURT

—continued from page 5

Ronald B. Ross, of Paris; cruel and abusive treatment.

George E. Davis, Lovell from Celia E. Davis, Lovell; desertion.

Ida S. Riddon, Fryburg, from Albert F. Riddon, Fryburg; cruel and abusive treatment.

George M. Lowe, Stoneham, from Theo. Faye Lowe, Livermore Falls; desertion.

Beattie M. Fleming, Rumford, from William A. Fleming, Rumford; cruel and abusive treatment.

Doris Thurston, Rumford, from Delbert Thurston, Andover; cruel and abusive treatment.

Mildred Swinton, Rumford, from Earl E. Swinton, Auburn; cruel and abusive treatment.

Raymond Madore, Lincoln, from Viola Kathlene Madore, Rumford; adultery. Custody of minor child.

Allen Raymond, shall be given to the father.

Frederick A. Moore, Rumford, from Margaret E. Moore, Newport, R. I.; cruel and abusive treatment.

Lawrence F. Brown, South Paris, from Anna E. Brown, of Bronx, N. Y.; cruel and abusive treatment.

Pearl S. Strout, Paris, from Merle S. Strout, Paris; cruel and abusive treatment.

Annie Wing, South Paris, from Donald L. Wing, South Paris; cruel and abusive treatment.

J. Dane McMullen, Oxford, from Mary E. McMullen, South Portland; cruel and abusive treatment.

Helen A. Hamlin, South Paris, from Willis E. Hamlin, South Paris; cruel and abusive treatment.

Herbert P. Ayer, Paris, from Frances M. Ayer, Mexico; cruel and abusive treatment.

Hazel E. Eastman, Norway, from George E. Eastman, Norway; cruel and abusive treatment.

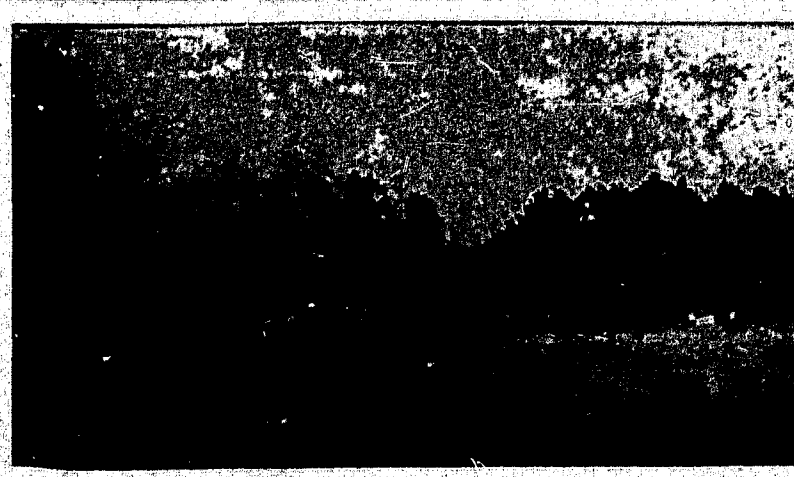
Hazel M. Thurlow, Paris, from Arthur C. Thurlow, Paris; cruel and abusive treatment. Libellant is

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NEXT TO THE LIBRARY



AUBURN PLANES on the run way at Bethel Airport Saturday, while the Auburn flyers breakfasted at the Bethel Restaurant. (Don Brown photo)

BORN
In Rumford, July 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Keniston, a daughter, Martha Deanne.

MARRIED
In South Paris, June 20, by Rev. Rensel Colby, Francis Vail Jr. of Newry and Miss Eloise M. Perkins of Norway.

given right to resume her former name, Hazel M. Strout.

Margaret Z. Wilkey, Rumford, from Clarence F. Wilkey, Rumford; cruel and abusive treatment.

Alma D. Tucker, Waterville; cruel and abusive treatment.

Marion F. Hopkins, Oxford, from Nathaniel A. Hopkins, New York City; cruel and abusive treatment.

Irene L. Kenney, Paris, from Freeman D. Kenney, Paris; cruel and abusive treatment.

Marjorie Welch, Paris, from George Welch, Paris; cruel and abusive treatment.

Florence E. Benson, Paris, from Roland Benson, Mechanic Falls; adultery.

Donald E. Baker, Fryburg, from Helene W. Baker, Fryburg; adultery.

Evelyn L. Morris, Dixfield, from Robert Morris, Auburn; cruel and abusive treatment.

James Willis Dunham, Dixfield, from Vilda E. Dunham, Peru; cruel and abusive treatment.

Clara Lois Wynaught, Rumford, from William J. Wynaught, Framingham, Mass.; cruel and abusive treatment.

Chester D. Judkins, Mexico, from Virginia Marie Judkins, Mexico; cruel and abusive treatment.

Ida May Rahnville, Rumford, from Alfred J. Rahnville, Togus; cruel and abusive treatment.

Frank W. Culbert, South Paris, from Louise W. Culbert, Norway; adultery.

Natalie S. Buotte, Rumford, from John H. Buotte, Rumford; cruel and abusive treatment.

Theresa McNelis Gallant, Rumford, from Alfred A. Gallant, Rumford; cruel and abusive treatment.

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